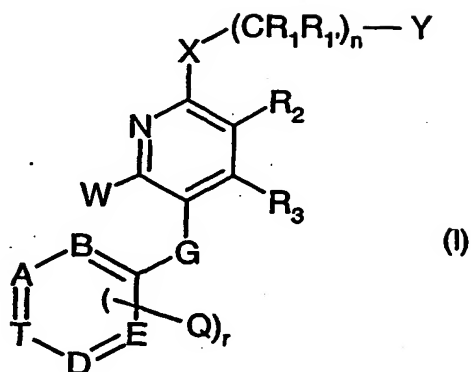


What is claimed is:

## 1. A compound of formula I



wherein

A, D and T, independently of one another, are each N, CH or CR<sub>4</sub>, with the proviso that at least one of A and D is CR<sub>4</sub> when T is N;

R<sub>4</sub> is lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, lower alkylthio, mercapto, free, etherified or esterified hydroxy, unsubstituted, mono- or disubstituted amino or halogen;

B and E, independently of one another, are each N or CH;

G is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylene, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenylene, acyloxy- or hydroxy-substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylene or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenylene, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-alkyleneoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-alkylenethio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-alkyleneimino, -CH<sub>2</sub>-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-, -CH<sub>2</sub>-S-CH<sub>2</sub>-, -CH<sub>2</sub>-NH-CH<sub>2</sub>-, oxa, thia or imino;

n is 0 to 2;

Q is lower alkyl, whereby A, D and T are not substituted by Q if they represent CR<sub>4</sub>;

r is 0 to 5;

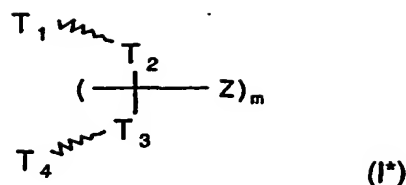
R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>1'</sub> independently of one another are each hydrogen or lower alkyl;

R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub>

a) independently of one another, are each lower alkyl; or

b) together form a bridge of the part formula I\*,

- 77 -



wherein the ring members  $T_1$ ,  $T_2$ ,  $T_3$  and  $T_4$ , independently of one another, are each nitrogen or CH, and binding is achieved via the atoms  $T_1$  and  $T_4$ , the bonds characterised by a wavy line, independently of one another, are each either single or double bonds,  $m$  is 0 to 4 and  $Z$  is a substituent of one or more carbon atoms, whereby  $Z$  is unsubstituted, mono- or disubstituted amino, halogen, unsubstituted or substituted alkyl, free, etherified or esterified hydroxy, nitro, cyano, free or esterified carboxy, alkanoyl, unsubstituted, N-mono- or N,N-disubstituted carbamoyl, amidino, guanidino, mercapto, sulfo, phenylthio, phenyl lower alkylthio, alkylphenylthio, phenylsulfinyl, phenyl lower alkylsulfinyl, alkylphenylsulfinyl, phenylsulfonyl, phenyl lower alkylsulfonyl or alkylphenylsulfonyl, whereby if more than 1 radical  $Z$  is present ( $m \geq 2$ ), the substituents  $Z$  are identical or different;

$W$  is hydrogen, unsubstituted, mono- or disubstituted amino, halogen, unsubstituted or substituted alkyl, free, etherified or esterified hydroxy, nitro, cyano, free or esterified carboxy, alkanoyl, unsubstituted, N-mono- or N,N-disubstituted carbamoyl, amidino, guanidino, mercapto, sulfo, phenylthio, phenyl lower alkylthio, alkylphenylthio, phenylsulfinyl, phenyl lower alkylsulfinyl, alkylphenylsulfinyl, phenylsulfonyl, phenyl lower alkylsulfonyl or alkylphenylsulfonyl;

$X$  is  $-N(R_5)-$ , oxa, or thia; and

$R_5$  is H or lower alkyl;

and  $Y$  is hydrogen, aryl, heterocyclyl or unsubstituted or substituted cycloalkyl;

or a tautomer of the said compound;

or an N-oxide of the said compound or tautomers thereof, whereby one or more N atoms carry an oxygen atom;

or a salt of the said compounds.

2. A compound of formula I according to claim 1, wherein

$A$ ,  $D$  and  $T$ , independently of one another, are each N, CH or  $CR_4$ , with the proviso that  $A$  or  $D$  is  $CR_4$  when  $T$  is N;

$Y$  is hydrogen, aryl, heteroaryl or unsubstituted or substituted cycloalkyl;

and the remaining substituents and symbols are defined as in claim 1;

or a tautomer of the said compound;

or an N-oxide of the said compound or tautomers thereof, whereby one or more N atoms carry an oxygen atom;

or a salt of the said compounds.

3. A compound of formula I according to claim 1 or 2, wherein

A, D and T, independently of one another, are each N, CH or CR<sub>4</sub>, with the proviso that A or D is CR<sub>4</sub> when T is N;

R<sub>4</sub> is lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, lower alkylthio, mercapto, hydroxy, lower alkoxy, phenyl lower alkoxy, phenyloxy, halogen lower alkoxy, lower alkanoyloxy, lower alkoxycarbonyloxy, phenyl lower alkoxycarbonyloxy, amino, N-lower alkylamino, hydroxy lower alkylamino, lower alkanoylamino, phenyl lower alkylamino, N,N-di- lower alkylamino oder halogen;

B and E, independently of one another, are each N or CH;

G is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylene, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenylene; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylene or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenylene substituted by hydroxy or by lower alkanoyloxy; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-alkyleneoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-alkylenethio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-alkyleneimino, -CH<sub>2</sub>-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-, -CH<sub>2</sub>-S-CH<sub>2</sub>-, -CH<sub>2</sub>-NH-CH<sub>2</sub>-, oxa, thia or imino, with the proviso that if G is a bivalent group C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-alkyleneoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-alkylenethio or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-alkyleneimino, the alkylene group is bonded to the ring with the ring members A, B, D, E and T, while the hetero atom is bonded to the ring with the substituents R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub>, W and X;

n is 0 to 2;

Q is lower alkyl, whereby A, D and T are not substituted by Q if they represent CR<sub>4</sub>;

r is 0 to 5;

R<sub>1</sub> und R<sub>1'</sub> independently of one another are each hydrogen or lower alkyl;

R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub>

a) independently of one another, are each lower alkyl; or

b) together form a bridge of part formula I\*, wherein at most two of the ring members T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub>, T<sub>3</sub> and T<sub>4</sub> are nitrogen, and the others are CH, and binding is achieved via the atoms T<sub>1</sub> and T<sub>4</sub>, the bonds characterised by a wavy line, independently of one another, are each either single or double bonds, m is 0 to 4 and Z is a substituent of one or more carbon atoms, whereby Z is lower alkyl, amino, N-lower alkylamino, hydroxy lower alkylamino, lower alkanoylamino, N,N-di- lower alkylamino, halogen, halogen lower alkyl, hydroxy, lower alkoxy, halogen lower alkoxy, lower alkanoyloxy, lower alkoxycarbonyloxy, nitro, cyano, carboxy, lower alkoxycarbonyl, lower alkanoyl, carbamoyl; carbamoyl substituted on nitrogen by one or two substituents selected independently of one another from the group

consisting of lower alkyl and hydroxy lower alkyl; amidino, guanidine, mercapto or sulfo, whereby if more than one radical Z is present ( $m \geq 2$ ), the substituents Z are identical or different;

W is hydrogen, lower alkyl, amino, N-lower alkylamino, hydroxy lower alkylamino, lower alkanoylamino, N,N-di-lower alkylamino, halogen, halogen lower alkyl, hydroxy, lower alkoxy, halogen lower alkoxy, lower alkanoyloxy, lower alkoxycarbonyloxy, nitro, cyano, carboxy, lower alkoxycarbonyl, lower alkanoyl, carbamoyl; carbamoyl substituted on nitrogen by one or two substituents selected independently of one another from the group consisting of lower alkyl and hydroxy lower alkyl; amidino, guanidino, mercapto or sulfo;

X is  $-N(R_5)-$ , oxa, or thia; and

$R_5$  is H or lower alkyl;

and Y is unsubstituted or substituted cyclohexyl, isoquinolyl or unsubstituted or substituted phenyl, whereby substituted cyclohexyl and substituted phenyl are substituted by one or more substituents selected independently of one another from the group consisting of lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, halogen and halogen lower alkyl;

or a tautomer of the said compound;

or an N-oxide of the said compound or tautomers thereof, whereby one or more N atoms carry an oxygen atom;

or a salt of the said compounds.

4. A compound of formula I according to claim 1 or 2, wherein

A or D is N, while the other is CH, and T is CH or  $CR_4$ ; or

A or D is CH, while the other is  $CR_4$ , and T is N;

$R_4$  is lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, lower alkylthio, mercapto, hydroxy, lower alkoxy, halogen lower alkoxy, lower alkanoyloxy, lower alkoxycarbonyloxy, amino, N-lower alkylamino, hydroxy lower alkylamino, lower alkanoylamino, N,N-di-lower alkylamino oder halogen;

B and E are CH;

G is  $C_1-C_6$ -alkylene,  $C_2-C_6$ -alkenylene;  $C_1-C_6$ -alkylene or  $C_3-C_6$ -alkenylene substituted by hydroxy or by lower alkanoyloxy;  $C_1-C_2$ -alkyleneoxy,  $C_1-C_2$ -alkylenethio,  $C_1-C_2$ -alkyleneimino,  $-CH_2-O-CH_2-$ ,  $-CH_2-S-CH_2-$ ,  $-CH_2-NH-CH_2-$ , oxa, thia or imino, with the proviso that if G is a bivalent group  $C_1-C_2$ -alkyleneoxy,  $C_1-C_2$ -alkylenethio or  $C_1-C_2$ -alkyleneimino, the alkylene group is bonded to the ring with the ring members A, B, D, E and T, while the hetero atom is bonded to the ring with the substituents  $R_2$ ,  $R_3$ , W and X;

n is 0 to 2;

Q is lower alkyl, whereby A, D and T are not substituted by Q if they represent  $CR_4$ ;

r is 0 or 1;

$R_1$  and  $R_1$ , independently of one another are each hydrogen or lower alkyl;

$R_2$  and  $R_3$  together form a bridge of part formula I\*, wherein the ring members  $T_1$ ,  $T_2$ ,  $T_3$  and  $T_4$  are CH, and binding is achieved via the atoms  $T_1$  and  $T_4$ , the bonds characterised by a wavy line are double bonds, m is 0 to 2 and Z is a substituent of one or more carbon atoms, whereby Z is lower alkyl, amino, N-lower alkylamino, hydroxy lower alkylamino, lower alkanoylamino, N,N-di-lower alkylamino, halogen, halogen lower alkyl, hydroxy, lower alkoxy, halogen lower alkoxy, lower alkanoyloxy, lower alkoxycarbonyloxy, nitro, cyano, carboxy, lower alkoxycarbonyl, lower alkanoyl, carbamoyl; carbamoyl substituted on nitrogen by one or two substituents selected independently of one another from the group consisting of lower alkyl and hydroxy lower alkyl; amidino, guanidino, mercapto or sulfo, whereby if more than one radical Z is present ( $m = 2$ ), the substituents Z are identical or different;

W is hydrogen, lower alkyl, amino, N-lower alkylamino, hydroxy lower alkylamino, lower alkanoylamino, N,N-di-lower alkylamino, halogen, halogen lower alkyl, hydroxy, lower alkoxy, halogen lower alkoxy, lower alkanoyloxy, lower alkoxycarbonyloxy, nitro, cyano, carboxy, lower alkoxycarbonyl, lower alkanoyl, carbamoyl; carbamoyl substituted on nitrogen by one or two substituents selected independently of one another from the group consisting of lower alkyl and hydroxy lower alkyl; amidino, guanidino, mercapto or sulfo;

X is  $-N(R_5)-$ , oxa, or thia; and

$R_5$  is H or lower alkyl;

and Y is unsubstituted or substituted cyclohexyl, isoquinolyl or unsubstituted or substituted phenyl, whereby substituted cyclohexyl and substituted phenyl are substituted by one or more substituents selected independently of one another from the group consisting of lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, halogen and halogen lower alkyl;

or a tautomer of the said compound;

or an N-oxide of the said compound or tautomers thereof, whereby one or more N atoms carry an oxygen atom;

or a salt of the said compounds.

5. A compound of formula I according to claim 1 or 2, wherein

A or D is N, while the other is CH, and T is CH or  $CR_4$ ; or

A or D is CH, while the other is  $CR_4$ , and T is N;

R<sub>4</sub> is lower alkyl, hydroxy, lower alkoxy or halogen;

B and E are CH;

G is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylene, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenylene; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylene or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenylene substituted by hydroxy or by lower alkanoyloxy; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-alkyleneoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-alkylenethio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-alkyleneimino, -CH<sub>2</sub>-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-, -CH<sub>2</sub>-S-CH<sub>2</sub>-, -CH<sub>2</sub>-NH-CH<sub>2</sub>-, oxa, thia or imino, with the proviso that if G is a bivalent group C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-alkyleneoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-alkylenethio or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-alkyleneimino, the alkylene group is bonded to the ring with the ring members A, B, D, E and T, while the hetero atom is bonded to the ring with the substituents R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub>, W and X;

n is 0 to 2;

r is 0;

R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>1'</sub> independently of one another are each hydrogen or lower alkyl;

R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> together form a bridge of part formula I\*, in which the ring members T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub>, T<sub>3</sub> and T<sub>4</sub> are CH and binding is achieved via the atoms T<sub>1</sub> and T<sub>4</sub>, the bonds characterised by a wavy line are double bonds, and m is 0;

W stands for hydrogen or lower alkyl;

X is -N(R<sub>5</sub>)-, oxa, or thia; and

R<sub>5</sub> is H or lower alkyl;

and Y is substituted cyclohexyl, isoquinolyl or unsubstituted or substituted phenyl, whereby substituted cyclohexyl and substituted phenyl are substituted by one to three substituents selected independently of one another from the group consisting of lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, halogen and halogen lower alkyl;

or a tautomer of the said compound;

or an N-oxide of the said compound or tautomers thereof, whereby one or more N atoms carry an oxygen atom;

or a salt of the said compounds.

6. A compound of formula I according to claim 1 or 2, wherein

A or D is N, while the other is CH, and T is CH or CR<sub>4</sub>; or

A or D is CH, while the other is CR<sub>4</sub>, and T is N;

R<sub>4</sub> is lower alkyl, hydroxy, lower alkoxy or halogen;

B and E are CH;

G is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylene or C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenylene;

n is 0 or 1;

r is 0;

$R_1$  und  $R_1$ , independently of one another are each hydrogen or lower alkyl;

$R_2$  and  $R_3$  together form a bridge of part formula I\*, in which the ring members  $T_1$ ,  $T_2$ ,  $T_3$  and  $T_4$  are CH and binding is achieved via the atoms  $T_1$  and  $T_4$ , the bonds characterised by a wavy line are double bonds, and m is 0;

W stands for hydrogen or lower alkyl;

X is  $-N(R_5)-$ ; and

$R_5$  is H or lower alkyl;

and Y is substituted cyclohexyl, isoquinolyl or unsubstituted or substituted phenyl, whereby substituted cyclohexyl and substituted phenyl are substituted by one to three substituents selected independently of one another from the group consisting of lower alkyl, halogen and halogen lower alkyl;

or a tautomer of the said compound;

or an N-oxide of the said compound or tautomers thereof, whereby one or more N atoms carry an oxygen atom;

or a salt of the said compounds.

7. A compound of formula I according to claim 1 or 2, wherein

A or D is N, while the other is CH, and T is CH or  $CR_4$ ; or

A or D is CH, while the other is  $CR_4$ , and T is N;

$R_4$  is methyl, hydroxy or methoxy;

B and E are CH;

G is methylene, ethylene or ethenylene;

n is 0;

r is 0;

$R_2$  and  $R_3$  together form a bridge of part formula I\*, in which the ring members  $T_1$ ,  $T_2$ ,  $T_3$  and  $T_4$  are CH and binding is achieved via the atoms  $T_1$  and  $T_4$ , the bonds characterised by a wavy line are double bonds, and m is 0;

W is hydrogen;

X is  $-N(R_5)-$ ; and

$R_5$  is H;

and Y is substituted cyclohexyl, isoquinolyl or unsubstituted or substituted phenyl, whereby substituted cyclohexyl and substituted phenyl are substituted by one or two substituents selected independently of one another from the group consisting of lower alkyl, halogen and halogen lower alkyl;

or a tautomer of the said compound;  
or an N-oxide of the said compound or tautomers thereof, whereby one or more N atoms carry an oxygen atom;  
or a salt of the said compounds.

8. A compound of formula I according to claim 1 or 2, wherein

A or D is N, while the other is CH, and T is CH or CR<sub>4</sub>; or

A or D is CH, while the other is CR<sub>4</sub>, and T is N;

R<sub>4</sub> is methyl, hydroxy or methoxy;

B and E are CH;

G is methylene, ethylene or ethenylene;

n is 0;

r is 0;

R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> together form a bridge of part formula I\*, in which the ring members T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub>, T<sub>3</sub> and T<sub>4</sub> are CH and binding is achieved via the atoms T<sub>1</sub> and T<sub>4</sub>, the bonds characterised by a wavy line are double bonds, and m is 0;

W is hydrogen;

X is -N(R<sub>5</sub>)-; and

R<sub>5</sub> is H;

and Y is substituted cyclohexyl, isoquinolyl or unsubstituted or substituted phenyl, whereby substituted cyclohexyl is substituted by one or two independent substituents lower alkyl and substituted phenyl is substituted by one or two substituents selected independently of one another from the group consisting of lower alkyl, halogen and halogen lower alkyl;

or a tautomer of the said compound;

or an N-oxide of the said compound or tautomers thereof, whereby one or more N atoms carry an oxygen atom;

or a salt of the said compounds.

9. A compound of formula I according to claim 1 or 2, wherein

A or D is N, while the other is CH, and T is CH or CR<sub>4</sub>;

R<sub>4</sub> is methyl, hydroxy, methoxy or halogen;

B and E are CH;

G is methylene, ethylene or ethenylene;

n is 0;



$r$  is 0;

$R_2$  and  $R_3$  together form a bridge of part formula I\*, in which 0 to 2 of the ring members  $T_1$ ,  $T_2$ ,  $T_3$  and  $T_4$  are nitrogen and the remaining ring members are CH, and binding is achieved via the atoms  $T_1$  and  $T_4$ , the bonds characterised by a wavy line are double bonds, and  $m$  is 0;

W stands for hydrogen or lower alkyl;

X is  $-N(R_5)-$ ; and

$R_5$  is H;

and Y is substituted cyclohexyl, isoquinolyl or unsubstituted or substituted phenyl, whereby substituted cyclohexyl and substituted phenyl are substituted by one or two substituents selected independently of one another from the group consisting of lower alkyl, halogen and halogen lower alkyl;

or a tautomer of the said compound;

or an N-oxide of the said compound or tautomers thereof, whereby one or more N atoms carry an oxygen atom;

or a salt of the said compounds.

10. A compound of formula I according to claim 1 or 2, wherein

$R_4$  is methyl, hydroxy or methoxy;

$R_2$  and  $R_3$  together form a bridge of part formula I\*, in which the ring members  $T_1$ ,  $T_2$ ,  $T_3$  and  $T_4$  are CH and binding is achieved via the atoms  $T_1$  and  $T_4$ , the bonds characterised by a wavy line are double bonds, and  $m$  is 0;

W is hydrogen;

and the remaining substituents and symbols are defined as in claim 9;

or a tautomer of the said compound;

or an N-oxide of the said compound or tautomers thereof, whereby one or more N atoms carry an oxygen atom;

or a salt of the said compounds.

11. A compound of formula I according to claim 1 or 2, wherein

A or D is CH, while the other is  $CR_4$ , and T is N;

$R_4$  is methyl, hydroxy, methoxy or halogen;

B and E are CH;

G is methylen , ethylene or ethenylene;

n is 0;

r is 0;

R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> together form a bridge of part formula I\*, in which the ring members T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub>, T<sub>3</sub> and T<sub>4</sub> are CH and binding is achieved via the atoms T<sub>1</sub> and T<sub>4</sub>, the bonds characterised by a wavy line are double bonds, and m is 0;

W is hydrogen;

X is -N(R<sub>5</sub>)-; and

R<sub>5</sub> is H;

and Y is substituted cyclohexyl, isoquinolyl or unsubstituted or substituted phenyl, whereby substituted cyclohexyl and substituted phenyl are substituted by one or two substituents selected independently of one another from the group consisting of lower alkyl, halogen and halogen lower alkyl;

or a tautomer of the said compound;

or an N-oxide of the said compound or tautomers thereof, whereby one or more N atoms carry an oxygen atom;

or a salt of the said compounds.

12. A compound of formula I according to claim 1 or 2, wherein

R<sub>4</sub> is methyl, hydroxy or methoxy;

and the remaining substituents and symbols are defined as in claim 11;

or a tautomer of the said compound;

or an N-oxide of the said compound or tautomers thereof, whereby one or more N atoms carry an oxygen atom;

or a salt of the said compounds.

13. A compound of formula I according to claim 1 or 2, selected from the group consisting of

1-(4-chloroanilino)-4-[2-(pyridin-3-yl)-ethyl]-isoquinoline;

(Z)-1-(3-bromo-4-methylanilino)-4-[2-(pyridin-3-yl)-vinyl]-isoquinoline;

(E)-1-(3-bromo-4-methylanilino)-4-[2-(pyridin-3-yl)-vinyl]-isoquinoline;

1-(3-bromo-4-methylanilino)-4-[2-(pyridin-3-yl)-ethyl]-isoquinoline;

1-[4-(*tert*-butyl)-anilino]-4-[2-(pyridin-3-yl)-ethyl]-isoquinoline;

1-(3-trifluoromethylanilino)-4-[2-(pyridin-3-yl)-ethyl]-isoquinoline;

1-(3-chloro-5-trifluoromethylanilino)-4-[2-(pyridin-3-yl)-ethyl]-isoquinoline;

1-(4-isopropyl-3-methylanilino)-4-[2-(pyridin-3-yl)-ethyl]-isoquinoline;

1-(3-bromo-4-ethylanilino)-4-[2-(pyridin-3-yl)-ethyl]-isoquinoline;  
1-[3-(*tert*-butyl)-anilino]-4-[2-(pyridin-3-yl)-ethyl]-isoquinoline;  
1-[3,4-bis(trifluoromethyl)-anilino]-4-[2-(pyridin-3-yl)-ethyl]-isoquinoline;  
1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)-anilino]-4-[2-(pyridin-3-yl)-ethyl]-isoquinoline;  
1-(4-chloro-3-trifluoromethylanilino)-4-[2-(pyridin-3-yl)-ethyl]-isoquinoline;  
1-(3-bromo-5-trifluoromethylanilino)-4-[2-(pyridin-3-yl)-ethyl]-isoquinoline;  
1-anilino-4-[2-(pyridin-3-yl)-ethyl]-isoquinoline;  
*cis* 1-[4-(*tert*-butyl)-cyclohexylamino]-4-[2-(pyridin-3-yl)-ethyl]-isoquinoline;  
*trans* 1-[4-(*tert*-butyl)-cyclohexylamino]-4-[2-(pyridin-3-yl)-ethyl]-isoquinoline;  
*cis* 1-[4-isopropyl-cyclohexylamino]-4-[2-(pyridin-3-yl)-ethyl]-isoquinoline;  
*trans* 1-[4-isopropyl-cyclohexylamino]-4-[2-(pyridin-3-yl)-ethyl]-isoquinoline;  
*cis* 1-(4-ethyl-cyclohexylamino)-4-[2-(pyridin-3-yl)-ethyl]-isoquinoline;  
*trans* 1-(4-ethyl-cyclohexylamino)-4-[2-(pyridin-3-yl)-ethyl]-isoquinoline;  
*trans* 1-(4-isopropyl-cyclohexylamino)-4-[2-(6-methyl-pyridin-3-yl)-ethyl]-isoquinoline;  
1-(4-isopropyl-3-methylanilino)-4-[2-(6-methyl-pyridin-3-yl)-ethyl]-isoquinoline;  
1-(3-bromo-4-ethylanilino)-4-[2-(6-methyl-pyridin-3-yl)-ethyl]-isoquinoline;  
1-(3-chloro-5-trifluoromethylanilino)-4-[2-(6-methyl-pyridin-3-yl)-ethyl]-isoquinoline;  
1-(4-propylanilino)-4-[2-(6-methyl-pyridin-3-yl)-ethyl]-isoquinoline;  
1-(3-trifluoromethyl-4-propylanilino)-4-[2-(6-methyl-pyridin-3-yl)-ethyl]-isoquinoline;  
1-(3-trifluoromethylanilino)-4-[2-(6-methyl-pyridin-3-yl)-ethyl]-isoquinoline;  
*trans* 1-(4-isopropyl-cyclohexylamino)-4-[2-(2-methoxy-pyridin-4-yl)-ethyl]-isoquinoline;  
*trans* 1-(4-isopropyl-cyclohexylamino)-4-[2-(2-hydroxy-pyridin-4-yl)-ethyl]-isoquinoline;  
*trans* 1-(4-isopropyl-cyclohexylamino)-4-[(6-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-methyl]-isoquinoline;  
*trans* 1-(4-isopropyl-cyclohexylamino)-4-[(6-hydroxy-pyridin-3-yl)-methyl]-isoquinoline;  
1-(4-isopropyl-3-methylcyclohexyl-amino)-4-[(6-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-methyl]-isoquinoline;  
1-(4-isopropyl-3-methylcyclohexyl-amino)-4-[(6-hydroxy-pyridin-3-yl)-methyl]-isoquinoline;  
1-(isoquinolin-3-yl)-4-[2-(6-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-ethyl]-isoquinoline;  
1-(isoquinolin-3-yl)-4-[2-(6-hydroxy-pyridin-3-yl)-ethyl]-isoquinoline;  
1-(3-bromo-4-ethylanilino)-4-[2-(2-methoxy-pyridin-4-yl)-ethyl]-isoquinoline;  
1-(4-isopropyl-3-methylanilino)-4-[2-(2-methoxy-pyridin-4-yl)-ethyl]-isoquinoline;  
1-(3-chloro-5-trifluoromethylanilino)-4-[2-(2-methoxy-pyridin-4-yl)-ethyl]-isoquinoline;  
1-(3-trifluoromethylanilino)-4-[2-(2-methoxy-pyridin-4-yl)-ethyl]-isoquinoline;  
1-(3-bromo-4-ethylanilino)-4-[2-(2-hydroxy-pyridin-4-yl)-ethyl]-isoquinoline;

1-(4-isopropyl-3-methylanilino)-4-[2-(2-hydroxy-pyridin-4-yl)-ethyl]-isoquinoline;  
1-(3-chloro-5-trifluoromethylanilino)-4-[2-(2-hydroxy-pyridin-4-yl)-ethyl]-isoquinoline;  
1-(3-trifluoromethylanilino)-4-[2-(2-hydroxy-pyridin-4-yl)-ethyl]-isoquinoline;  
1-(3-bromo-4-methylanilino)-4-[(6-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-methyl]-isoquinoline;  
1-[3-bromo-4-(*tert*-butyl)-anilino]-4-[(6-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-methyl]-isoquinoline;  
1-(3-fluoro-5-trifluoromethylanilino)-4-[(6-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-methyl]-isoquinoline;  
1-[3,4-bis(trifluoromethyl)-anilino]-4-[(6-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-methyl]-isoquinoline;  
1-(3-bromo-4-methylanilino)-4-[(6-hydroxy-pyridin-3-yl)-methyl]-isoquinoline;  
1-[3-bromo-4-(*tert*-butyl)-anilino]-4-[(6-hydroxy-pyridin-3-yl)-methyl]-isoquinoline;  
1-(3-fluoro-5-trifluoromethylanilino)-4-[(6-hydroxy-pyridin-3-yl)-methyl]-isoquinoline;  
1-[3,4-bis(trifluoromethyl)-anilino]-4-[(6-hydroxy-pyridin-3-yl)-methyl]-isoquinoline;  
and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

14. 1-[4-(*tert*-butyl)-anilino]-4-[2-(pyridin-3-yl)-ethyl]-isoquinoline of formula I according to claim 1 or 2, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

15. 1-[4-isopropyl-3-methylanilino]-4-[2-(pyridin-3-yl)-ethyl]-isoquinoline of formula I according to claim 1 or 2, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

16. A compound of formula I according to claim 1 or 2, selected from the group consisting of  
1-[4-(*tert*-butyl)-anilino]-4-[(6-hydroxy-pyridin-3-yl)-methyl]-isoquinoline;  
5-[4-(*tert*-butyl)-anilino]-8-[(6-hydroxy-pyridin-3-yl)-methyl]-[1,6]naphthyridine;  
1-[4-(*tert*-butyl)-anilino]-4-[(6-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-methyl]-isoquinoline;  
1-(3-bromo-4-ethylanilino)-4-[(6-hydroxy-pyridin-3-yl)-methyl]-isoquinoline;  
5-[4-(*tert*-butyl)-anilino]-8-[(6-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-methyl]-[1,6]naphthyridine;  
and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

17. A compound of formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, according to any one of claims 1 to 16 for use in a method for the diagnostic or therapeutic treatment of the human or animal body.

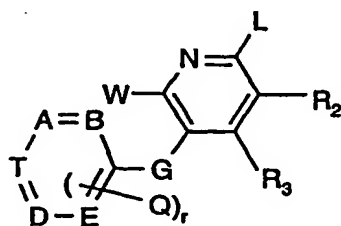
18. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof according to any one of claims 1 to 16, together with at least one pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

19. Use of a compound of formula I according to any one of claims 1 to 16, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for the preparation of a pharmaceutical product for the treatment of a disease which responds to an inhibition of angiogenesis.

20. Use of a compound of formula I according to any one of claims 1 to 16, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for the preparation of a pharmaceutical product for the treatment of a disease which responds to an inhibition of VEGF-receptor tyrosine kinase.

21. A process for the preparation of a compound of formula I according to claim 1 or 2, or a tautomer of such a compound, or a N-oxide of such a compound or the tautomers thereof, whereby one or more N-atoms carry an oxygen atom, or a salt of the said compounds, in which process

a) in order to prepare a compound of formula I, in which G is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-alkyleneoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-alkylenethio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-alkyleneimino, -O-, -S-, or -NH-, a compound of formula II,



(II)

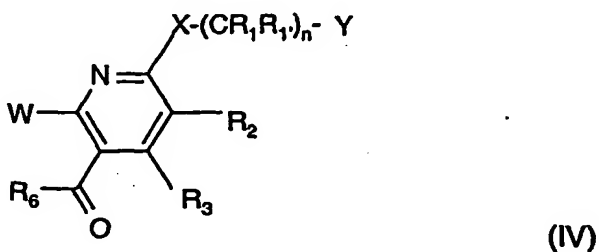
wherein r, A, B, D, E, T, W, Q, R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> have the significances given for a compound of formula I, G is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-alkyleneoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-alkylenethio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-alkyleneimino, -O-, -S-, or -NH- and L signifies a nucleofugal leaving group, is reacted with a compound of formula III,



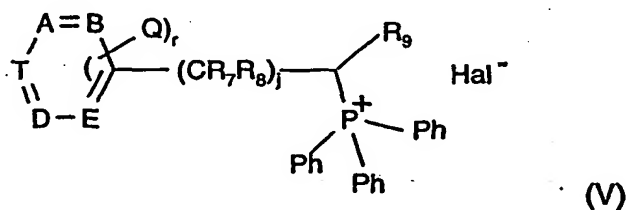
(III)

wherein  $n$ ,  $R_1$ ,  $R_1'$ ,  $X$  and  $Y$  are defined as for a compound of formula I, or

b) in order to prepare a compound of formula I, in which  $G$  has the significance  $C_2-C_6$ -alkylene,  $C_2-C_6$ -alkenylene; or  $C_2-C_6$ -alkylene or  $C_3-C_6$ -alkenylene substituted by acyloxy or hydroxy; a compound of formula IV,



wherein  $n$ ,  $R_1$ ,  $R_1'$ ,  $X$ ,  $Y$ ,  $W$ ,  $R_2$  and  $R_3$  are as described for a compound of formula I, and  $R_6$  is H or  $C_1-C_4$ -alkyl, is reacted in the presence of a base with a compound of formula V

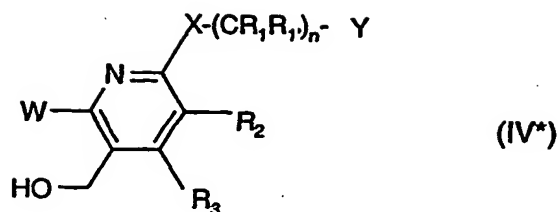


wherein  $r$ ,  $A$ ,  $B$ ,  $D$ ,  $E$ ,  $T$  and  $Q$  are defined as for a compound of formula I,  $R_7$ ,  $R_8$  and  $R_9$  independently of one another are H or  $C_1-C_4$ -alkyl,  $j$  is an integer between 0 and 4,  $Hal^-$  is a halide and Ph signifies phenyl,

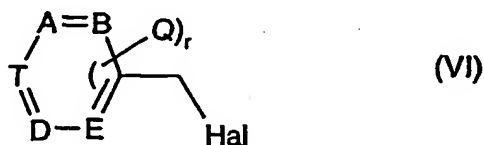
and the compound of formula I thus obtained, with  $G = -CR_6=CR_9-(CR_7R_8)_j-$  is converted, if desired, into another compound of formula I, for example by hydrogenation under catalysis with a secondary group metal or by addition of water and optional subsequent acylation, or

c) in order to prepare a compound of formula I, wherein  $G$  is  $-CH_2-O-CH_2-$ , a compound of formula IV\*,

- 90 -

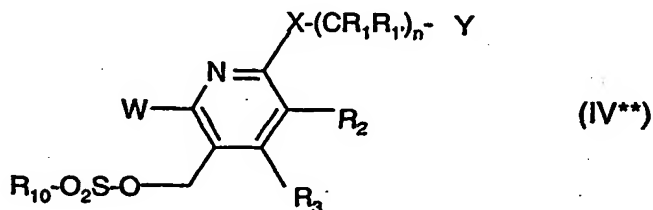


wherein  $n$ ,  $R_1$ ,  $R_1'$ ,  $X$ ,  $Y$ ,  $W$ ,  $R_2$  and  $R_3$  are as described for a compound of formula I, is reacted in the presence of a base with a compound of formula VI,

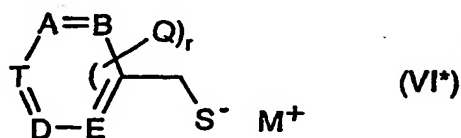


wherein  $r$ ,  $A$ ,  $B$ ,  $D$ ,  $E$ ,  $T$  and  $Q$  are defined as for a compound of formula I, and  $Hal$  is halogen, or

d) in order to prepare a compound of formula I, wherein  $G$  is  $-CH_2-S-CH_2-$ , a compound of formula IV\*\*,

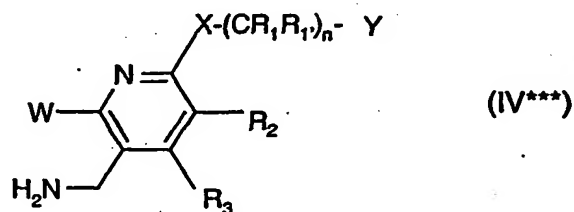


wherein  $n$ ,  $R_1$ ,  $R_1'$ ,  $X$ ,  $Y$ ,  $W$ ,  $R_2$  and  $R_3$  are as described for a compound of formula I, and  $R_{10}$  is alkyl for example methyl, or alkylaryl for example tolyl, is reacted with a compound of formula VI\*,

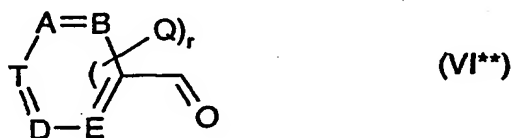


wherein  $r$ ,  $A$ ,  $B$ ,  $D$ ,  $E$ ,  $T$  and  $Q$  are defined as for a compound of formula I, and  $M^+$  is a singly charged metal cation, for example a sodium or a potassium cation, or

e) in order to prepare a compound of formula I, wherein  $G$  is  $-\text{CH}_2\text{NH-CH}_2-$ , a compound of formula IV\*\*\*,

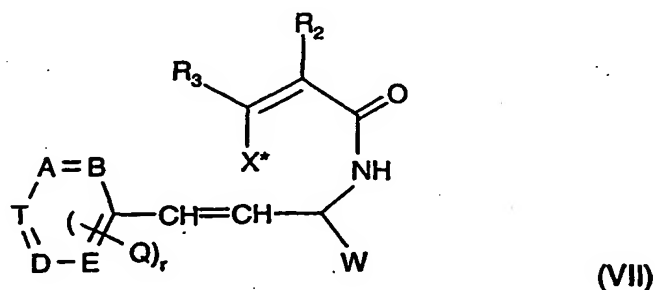


wherein  $n$ ,  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ,  $X$ ,  $Y$ ,  $W$ ,  $R_2$  and  $R_3$  are as described for a compound of formula I, is reacted with a compound of formula VI\*\*,



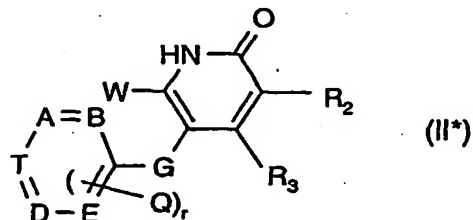
wherein  $r$ ,  $A$ ,  $B$ ,  $D$ ,  $E$ ,  $T$  and  $Q$  are defined as for a compound of formula I, in the presence of hydrogen and a catalyst, or

f) in order to prepare a compound of formula I, wherein  $G$  is methylene ( $-\text{CH}_2-$ ), a compound of formula VII,





wherein  $r$ ,  $A$ ,  $B$ ,  $D$ ,  $E$ ,  $T$ ,  $W$ ,  $Q$ ,  $R_2$  and  $R_3$  are defined as for a compound of formula I,  $X^*$  is bromine, iodine or trifluoromethylsulfonyloxy, preferably iodine, and the double bond  $-CH=CH-$  is present in *cis*- or in *trans*-form, is reacted with palladium diacetate, and the compound of formula II\* thus obtained,



in which  $G$  is methylene, is reacted by introducing a nucleofugal group to form a compound of formula II, in which  $G$  is methylene, whereby the further reaction to form a compound of formula I is carried out as described above under a);

whereby functional groups which are present in the starting compounds of processes a to f and are not intended to take part in the reaction, are present in protected form if necessary, and protecting groups that are present are cleaved, whereby the said starting compounds may also exist in the form of salts provided that a salt-forming group is present and a reaction in salt form is possible;

and, if so desired, an obtainable compound of formula I or an N-oxide thereof is converted into another compound of formula I or an N-oxide thereof, a free compound of formula I or an N-oxide thereof is converted into a salt, an obtainable salt of a compound of formula I or an N-oxide thereof is converted into the free compound or another salt, and/or a mixture of isomeric compounds of formula I or N-oxides thereof is separated into the individual isomers.